BARBAROUS WARFARE IN CHILI

Horrible Stories of Cruelty Told by Insurgents Now Visiting This Country.

President Balmaceda Charged with Torturing Enemies of the Government and Shooting All Prisoners Captured by His Army.

Eve-Witness's Account of the Bombardment and Burning of Part of Iquiqui.

Citizens Shot Down in the Streets-Headless Corpses Sent to the Cemetery-Faither Maimed for Life in Presence of His Son.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY IN CHILL. President Balmaceds Charged with Conducting a Barbarous Warfare,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, June 27 .- The startling stories of cruelties and despotism practiced by President Balmaceda, instigator and chief figure in the Chilian war, as given last week, is completely overshadowed by the facts presented to-day, which are now made public for the first time. The information is obtained from prominent Chilians who have arrived here on the steamship City of Para. The most prominent of the arrivals was Don Pedro Monnt, who is a representative of the revolutionist party in Chili, and who is a brother of Admiral Monnt, acting President of the revolutionary party. Accompanying him were Signor Santa Cruez, who commanded the ironclad Huascar; Signor Varas, a prominent revolutionist, and several English merchants, who have resided in various parts of Chili for several years. From these gentlemen the incidents here given were obthe article in recent dispatches referring to Balmaceda's cruelties, said the actual truth far exceeded the published account of the affair. The whole of Chilt, he said, was auffering in dire distress as a result of the cruel war, and all classes were losing their property, whether in the city or country. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of the revolution, as the people of Chili were almost unanimously with the Constitutional party. Signor Monnt did not care to talk for publication at present. He said he preferred to state his case later on, and let the American people judge as to which cause was the just one.

From William Sheill, a prominent merchant of Iquique, a graphic account of the bombardment and destruction of a portion of that city was obtained. He was in Iquique at the time of the fight there, and tells this story of it: "The fight began at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. We had been expecting that the troops of Balmaceda would attempt to sack the city, and had made what preparations for defense we would. Nearly all the English residents had left the city with their families. Many citizens were gathered in force on the roof of the custom-house, which is near the main plaza, and at the quartel, or prison. Col. Solo, in command of Balmaceda's troops, came galloping through the streets considerably in advance of his men. When he came opposite the quartel and found it in possession of armed citizens, he wheeled his horse and shouted to his soldiers: 'A la plaza, muchachos' (to the plaza, boys. The troops started on a run for the main square. I was standing on a corner opposite the custom-house at this time. As the troops entered the square a man on the roof o one of the houses fired two shots from his revolver at them. They returned the are and the fight began in earnest.

CITIZENS SHOT IN THE STREETS. "The troops at once attacked the customhouse and prison, and detachments of them went through the streets shooting at small bodies of citizens who were hastening to the assistance of the men at the customhouse. The fight in town continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile the war-ships of the Revolutionists that were anchored in the harbor, namely, the Blanco Encalada, Magellanes, Esmeralda and the Abtao, were throwing their shells into the city, endeavoring to disloage Balmaceda's forces, who occupied the main plaza. As this place was the objective point of the shells from the war vessels, all houses in the vicinity suffered to a greater or less extent. My own house, which s near the plaza, was struck five times. ly wife had just removed the babe from the cradle in one of the rooms when a shell ame through the wall and exploded, encirely wrecking that portion of the house. When the firing had nearly ceased] sent one of my servants with some coffee o the men who were defending the customhonse. A shell exploded in front of him as ae went, blowing him into eternity. At his juncture a fire was started in the block djoining the custom house with the purpose of smoking out the revolutionists who vere centered in that building and The fire was ex-Balmaceda's soldiers lrove the firemen off and t again, when it kept burning until nine blocks, in which were the most valuable buildings in Iquique, were destroyed. While the fire was in progress a big force of men, under cover of heavy cannonading. were langed from the fleet. Then it was that Balmaceda's force retreated. The men from the fleet assisted the prisoners in exinguishing the flames and caring for the dead and wounded. The next day Colone Solo surrendered to the revolutionist forces and Iquique has since been the official headquarters of the constitutional party. The only further disturbance in Iquique since has been the setting fire to a house by two renegades who, for their crime, were taken to the plaza and shot." HORRIBLE ACTS OF CRUELTY.

From another gentieman who arrived from Chili on the same steamer with Dom Pedro Monnt and party-SenoriJose Gonzalez-additional horrors of the revolution are learned. Senor Gonzalez said: "Balmaceda is practicing cruelties unheard of in the history of Chili. A friend of mine who was a prominent citizen of Concepcion, Senor Serrano, and his son were put in prison because they refused to obey the dictates of the tyrant. Being imprisoned failed to break their spirit, so Balmaceda had the father taken out into the yard of the jail and mercilessly tottured. After being brutally flogged, the tendons of his arms and legs were severed to render him helpless for life. This hou this cruelty was purposely practiced withi arshot of the son, who was afterward subjected to the same treatment before the gaze of his father, now fast dying from the loss of good and the result of the terrible ordeal. either of them survived the horrors of the torture which was inflicted upon them. "Another of Balmaceda's atrocities came o light by the merest accident. Since the eginning of hostilities a number of wellknown citizens of Santiago have mysteriously disuppeared. In many cases they have left their residences to be gone an four or two and have never returned or en heard from. The ultimate fate of two of them was, however, discovered by the Special to the Indianapolis Journal. accident referred to. Before I left Santiago three bodies were taken one Sunday to the principal cemetery for burial.

The burial permits being irregular, the anthorities would not admit them. The bearers went back to the tewn to get the proper changes made in the permits. While they were on this errand the men in charge of

course this created great excitement and the news spread rapidly through the town. An examination of the headless coroses showed, from marks on the bodies, that two of them were prominent residents of Santiago, while the third one was never identified. It was afterwards learned that these men had been arrested and executed by order of Balmaceda."

ALL PRISONERS SHOT.

The same gentleman stated that in all the fights that had taken place in the Province of Tarapaca, Balmaceds had not taken a single prisoner. His orders to his officers were to shoot all prisoners as fast as taken, as they had no time to bother with them nor food to give them. On the other hand, the constitutional party had taken a great many prisoners of war, and they filled the steam transport Amazonas with wounded men and sent them down the coast to Caldera, five day's journey. Balmaceda's officers at Caldera refused to receive their own wounded men, who had been fighting for Balmaceda's cause. This steamer-load of poor, wounded soldiers had to be taken all the way back to Iquique, another five days' journey. There they were taken ashore and cared for by the residents of the town. Many of them died because of the long sea trip, where they were crowded together without proper care and attention. In Pisagua, a lot of laborers who had been on a spree, and who went through the streets of the city burrahing for the revolutionists, were at once arrested by Balmaceda's soldiers and thrown into prison. Every night for a week two of these laborers were taken out and shot, and their bodies thrown back into the room occupied by their comrades, who

were told that such was to be the fate of two of their number each night.
Balmaceda's indifference to the usages of civilized warfare is shown by his violation of the armistice which existed in regard to the fleet forces of Caldera. The ships of the revolutionists were lying at this portin apparent safety, which was guaranteed by the armistice, when suddenly Balmaceda's cruisers, the Lynch and Condell, appeared, and without warning, opened fire upon them, with the disastrous result already

DON PEDRO MONNT'S MISSION

Chilian Insurgents Would Like to Prevent Balmaceda from Buying Arms in America.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Don Pedro Montt and his associates, representing the Chilian Congressional party, made no effort to-day to meet the President, acting Secretary Wharton or any of the government officers, and have so far given no official notice of their presence in Washington or their mission to the United States. Their position as representatives of what is rightly or wrongly regarded in this country as an insurgent party makes necessary extreme delicacy and the exercise of tact in their effort to establish communication with the officials of this government. It therefore is probable that their first overtures will be made only after unofficial means have been taken to lead up to their object and make clear the justice of their contention that the so-called insurgent party should be accorded the rights of belligerents in the United States. The principal advantage expected to accrue from such recognition is of rather a negative character, as it would not involve allowance of the right of the Congressional party to buy arms and recruit men in the United States, but would prevent the Balmaceda government from exercising this right, as it may now and would thus place both factions on

Chili's New Cabinet. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The Bureau of

the American Republics has received information that the republic of Chili has organized a new Gabinet, as follows: Minister of the interior. Don Julio Banados Espinosat: Foreign Affairs and Worship Don Manuel Maria Aldunate: Justice of Public Instruction, Don Francisco Javier Concha; Finance, Don Manuel Aristides Zanart: War and Marine, Gen. Jose Velasques; Industry and Public Works, Don

SAMUEL WOOD'S MURDER.

His Wife Charges Judge Botkin and Attorney O'Conner with Being the Chief Conspirators.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27 .- Mrs. S. N. Wood has written a letter to one of the newspapers here giving an account of the murder of her husband at Hugoton, Stevens county, last Tuesday. Mrs. Wood's version of the killing coincides with other reliable reports in so far as it shows that the attack upon her husband was made while his back was turned and that all of the wounds were in his back and side. Mrs. Wood gives a long circumstantial account of the murder, and states that she has evidence in her possession that the death of her husband was the result of a conspiracy by his enemies to get him out of the way. She accuses Judge Botkin, of the Stevens County District Court, against whom Mr. Wood caused impeachment proceedings to be brought in the last State Legislature, and County Attorney O'Connor, whose election Wood was contesting in the State Supreme Court, with being the chief conspirators. James Brennan, the murderer, she says, was only their willing tool. In support of her theory of conspiracy Mrs. Wood recites the following incident:

"A little son of ex-Judge Nash said the presence of Mrs. Fleming. Ulysses, as we drove into town; 'There comes Sam Wood, and they are going to kill him to-day.' A girl quickly told him to keep still; that he was talking to much." In conclusion Mrs. Woods says: have not the slightest hope that any these murderers, whether in official or un official stations, will ever be brought to justice: but 1 do know, and thank God, that His eternal justice never fails. I shall try to be patient and strong. I can only hope and pray that time may fly swiftly and that we shall not be sundered long. A dispatch from Strong City says: The friends of the late Colonel Wood, who accompanied his body to this place to-day. where the funeral occurred, are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement over the murder of their leader. They are very reticent regarding the action they will take concerning the crime. They say, however, that if the murderer, Brennan, receives a fair and impartial trial no bloodshed will follow, If however, the trial is a farce, as they believe it will be from the fact that O'Connor, the prosecuting attorney, and Judge Botkin, the judge before whom the case must be tried, were both the bitterest of Mr. Wood's enemies, then the course of the law will be interfered with, and a determined effort will be made to mete out summary justice to the murderer. It was learned to-night that Governor Humphrey to-day took the Wood murder case out of the hands of the local authorities of Stevens county and ordered Attor-

and take the case in hand.

nev-general Ives to proceed there at once

Would-Be Saloon-Keeper in frouble, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 27 .- Jacob Freed, the man who is causing so much trouble by trying to get a license to sell liquor at New Market, was arrested to-day on the charge of perjury, the informant being John F. Warbritton, the postmaster at New Market. It is charged that Freed swore before the commissioners, when his application for a license was being heard, that he was never drunk the streets, and never had to sent home in an intoxicated condition by the marshal. It is now claimed that he swore falsely. Freed was taken before 'Squire Ramsey this afternoon, waived examination and gave a bond for \$200, with Poster Fletcher and Patrick Mc-Mannia as securities. Freed is determined to have a license, and the New Market people are just as positive that he shall not sell liquor in that place.

Thrashed by White Caps.

ORLEANS, June 27. - John Torbett, farmer, living in Patoka township, Orance county, was called from his house on Thursday night and was given an unmerciful drubbing at the hands of White Caps.

DID PARNELL KEEP THE MONEY

What an Irishman Says About the Charges of the Archbishop of Cashel.

The Ex-Leader's Failure to Account for National League Funds Not Evidence that They Were Used for His Personal Benefit.

Savage Attack on Parnell by the Leading Newspaper of the McCarthyites.

"Carlow Will Revolt Against the Hero of the Squalid Scene at Steyning"-More Chinese Outrages on Foreign Missionaries.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY. An Irishman's View of the Charges That Parnell Pocketed League Funds.

[Copyrighted, 1891, by the United Press.]

LONDON, June 27.-A leading Dublin

merchant, who has taken a prominent part in Irish politics, enjoying the privileges of inner circles of the Nationalists, and who may at present be termed a McCarthyite, in an interview with a United Press reporter regarding the charges against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy, said: "The Archbishop of Cashel was quite within his rights as a leading citizen when he pointed to definite sums which reached Mr. Parnell's hands, which to all appearances were retained by Mr. Parnell personally, and which, at any rate, never reached any departments of the National movement. This is a very serious matter. The Archbishop guarded himself in the most careful manner from making the slightest imputation upon Mr. Parnell's honor in the transactions. The whole thing is merely a modern replica of events of the Stuart period in England, when the reached his hands. The thing is monstrous, but I personally acquit Mr. Parnell of all foul play in the matter and so do most fairminded men. Mr. Parnell is not a man of methodical, business-like habits. When really aroused he has enormous energy, but until aroused he is distressingly casual. And when we reflect upon the fact that his receipt of these sums was known to all the world, and his own followers, above all, knew the facts accurately, how can man suppose that Mr. Parintended to deal unfairly with these moneys without including an acquiescent following in the same charge. Moreover, until Mr. Parnell was disturbed in his mental balance by the sickening adulation of his adorers, he was a man who seemed to care little for money or what money procures. He seemed rather like the younger Pitt-cold, passionless, isolated -with Pitt's haughtiness and reserve and cynicism, but also with Pitt's aloofness from the sordid occurrences of life. The national offering of £40,000 was lavish, coming as it did from the poorest people in the poorest country of western Europe. But Mr. Parnell had been energetically striving for Ireland at a time when he had no prospect of ever receiving 40,000 pence for his services, so that this splendid tribute, while it was a worthy mark of a people's gratitude, was in no way the anticipated and looked-for payment of a political mercenary. "The Irish people made Mr. Parnell, not

so much a parliamentary leader as an Emperor. He really lost sight of all the ordinary obligations of public men to their constituents. He returned members of Parliament by his nod. He vaid their expenses. He had control of every penny subscribed. What did it matter whether he held the money in one pocket as owner, or in another as trustee! This is obviously fallacious reasoning, but monarchs of al fall into such errors and he was noteonly allowed to do this, but any man who ventured to hint that such a course was not wise, or constitutional, or creditable, was summarily pilloried by the very who now denounce Mr. Parnel such unmeasured terms. Surely little correspondence with facts would be better than all this overladen emphasis and exaggeration. Mr. Parnell's political sins are great and many, but no good purpose can be served by pouring unmeasured torrents of mere abuse upon him. Neither does Mr. Parnell mend his position by maiciously promoting false charges against Timothy Healy. Mr. Healy is a most courageous man. His courage redeems much that is trying in his character and conduct. He is perhaps an ambitious man. He has not Sexton's great sagacity and balance, but he is a far more effective foe than Sexton. To call such a man as Mr. Healy a mere place-hunting hireling is infamous. and is nearly on a par with the money charges against Mr. Parnell. I wish emhatically to say that the great silent mass of opinion in Ireland shrinks back from all tuese charges and counter-charges, and examination of permanent political princi-

Mr. Parnell's cheerfulness since his marriage has struck all observers. He seems to regard his political prospects as greatly improved, and is arranging to push the Carow campaign on a fresh basis. He admits that he must win Carlow if he expects to carry Ireland as a whole. The district is pretty evenly divided, and it looks like a lose fight. The National Press to-day, referring to Mr. Parnell's approaching visit to Carlow, says: "Carlow will revolt against the meditated outrage. Mr. Parnell is devoid of moral sense, and cannot comprehend the mental attitude of religious people toward his crime. Carlow will make it plain that the hero of the squalid scene at Steyning is impossible, as far as decent Irishmen are concerned. Parnell only added crime to crime by the performance at the Steyning registry office."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Destruction of Missions in China Confirmed by Dispatches to Admiral Belknap.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27 .- Advices per steamship Batavia, which arrived yesterday at Victoria, B. C., state that Admiral Belknap, commanding the Asiatre squadron, received a dispatch from United States Consul-general Leonard, at Shanghai, dated June 1, saying that the band of Chinese, which destroyed the French mission at Woo Sich on the night of May 31, were reported to be at Soo Cheo on the direct route to Shanghai, and that the indications pointed to their making an attack on the rench missions, eighteen miles from Shanghai and at Sachaker, four miles from Shanghai. Consul-general Leonard stated that one Russian and one French gun-boat were arriving to go up the river, making nine gun-boats for the river, and that one British and one German gun-boat and the Alliance were at Shanghai. A dispatch was received by Admiral Belknap from Captain Curley, of the Alliance, June 9, confirming the report of the destruction of the Woo Sich missions, and stating that the situation was regarded at Shanghai as serious.

How Frenchmen View Tolstoi's Teaching. LONDON, June 27 .- A canvass of French men has been made on Tolstoi's denunciation of tobacco and alcohol as agents that destroy the moral conscience. Gounod thinks they produce sluggishness and therefore affect the will but not the conscience, which is a divine decree. Richepin condones the use of the stimulants which, producing a dream of forgetfulness, result in renewed strength. He himself, however, has abandoned smoking. Zola says he does not drink wine for the reason that it does not agree with him. He disagrees with Tolstoi's opinions and regards the use of stimulants as a mere matter of bonhomie. Dr. Charcot thinks Tolstoi's tenets exaggerated and false. He says stimulants are injurious, but may be used in moderation. Daudet said he had found tion prevented work.

Gun That Beats Zalinski's. MANCHESTER, June 27 .- A private exhichanges made in the permits. While they were on this errand the men in charge of the cometery, suspecting that something was wrong, opened the collins and discovered that all the bodies were headless. Of mistreatment and non-support of his family.

details as to the design, etc., of the new piece are kept a profound secret until the American and continental patents have been secured. The principle of the gun is pneumatic. It is claimed that it will surpass the Zalinski gun in range and that it will throw fifty pounds of dynmite a dis-tance of three miles. The new weapon, it is asserted, can be fired twice a minute,

Minnie Palmer and Her Husband. LONDON, June 27 .- It is stated that Minnie Palmer and Mr. Rogers have signed a contract, in the presence of a solicitor, not to live together, though Rogers is to act as Minnie's manager in a round of plays, similar to "My Sweetheart," which Miss Palmer is to present in the provinces this autum's. She expects to give the same repertoire in America during the winter. Intimate friends of the parties deride the arrangement, and predict that it will be short-lived.

Tin-Plate-Works Closed. LONDON, June 27 .- Four-fifths of the tinplate-works in Wales closed their doors for one month to-day, throwing 15,000 men out

of employment.

There is little hope that the Sultan will consent to the Jews settling in Palestine. Prince Bismarck has consented to act as godfather at the baptism of the new banner of the Bavarian Military Union. The sculptor Kakolski is now at Berlin executing a bust of the Emperor in ivory

and gold, at the express command of his President Carnot has signed the Franco-Brazilian convention protecting the literary and artistic works of the two countries

The Paris police yesterday searched the offices of the Panama Canal Company and seized all the documents in any way relating to the company's affairs. With a papal brief consecrating the

Congo State to the Virgin, the Pope has sent a letter to King Leopold, expressing in the warmest terms his affection and admiration for King Leopold's efforts. The Irish Court of Appeals has refused the application for a stay of execution in the suit recently decided in favor of Mr.

Campbell's private secretary against the proprietors of the Cork Daily Herald. The anti-Semitic crusade in Russia has resulted in thousands of well-educated Jews, who are legally outstled to get omployment failing to do so because, it is reported, the Czar regards them as Nibilists. terday, a number of the Deputies became involved in a quarrel over the question of precedence for the several interpellations which are to be addressed to the government on the subject of the dreibund. An uproar of so vigorous a nature followed that the President of the Chamber was compelled to suspend the sitting for half

The German iron-clad Kaiser ran aground during the naval maneuvers off Dantzig Friday, but was floated yesterday. Her hull was considerable damaged. The Kaiser is one of the largest German war ships. She is of 7,676 tons displacement and her engines are of 8,000 horse power. She mounts eight twenty-three-ton guns and seven four-ton guns. Her armor is ten inches thick at the water line. She was launched in 1874. Her speed is from twelve to fourteen knots.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

Bodies of Nineteen Victims of the Samoan Disaster Interred at Mare Island.

VALLEJO, Cal., June 27.-The bodies of the nineteen sailors who were drowned in the great storm at Samos were buried at Mare Island, to-day, with imposing ceremonies. The remains of the nineteen men were taken to the cemetery, seven in one hearse and twelve on a caisson constructed of gun-carriages. The escort consisted of a battalion from the United States Marine Corps; a company of sailors, from the Independence: Commander Besson, from the rench frigate Bubourdien; members of Farragut Post No. 4, G. A. R.; Rear Admiral John Irwin and staff, and Commander Wilson, United States navy: a survivor of the disaster. The line was preceded by the Independence band, which played martial music. The entire escort was under the charge of Commander C. E. Clark, U. S. N. At the graves the services were conducted by Chaplain J. K. Lewis and were impressive. At the conclusion a parting salute was fired over the graves and the last call was sounded by the bugle.

BEER WILL BE BOYCOTTED.

Action of St. Louis Knights of Labor Indorsed by the Executive Committee. COLUMBUS, June 27 .- At the meeting of the executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day considerable time was occupied in examing and approving the constitution of the district assemblies recently organized in Wellington, New Zealand, Melbourne and Auckland, Australia, and also the iron district at Marquette, Mich., just started, with eleven locals.

the brewers' strike and boycott at St. Louis which has been in progress two or three years. They have never been ordered by an executive board but have been carried by the local assembly. The Brewers' Association has recently issued a publication denying the charges upon which the boycott was based, and to day the executive committee waded through the contents of the document and took some outside evidence. As a result, the action of the assembly was approved and the boycott will be ordered by the executive board.

There is a rumor that some difference between General Master-workman Powderly and President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, is to be considered at this session. but members of the board say there is no truth in such statements. The board will hold a conference with the officers of the United mine-workers to-morrow.

A. W. Wright, of Philadelphia, member of the Knights of Labor executive board addressed a labor meeting at the east front of the Capitol to-night. He discussed the workings of monopolies.

Supreme Council Adjourned Till Monday. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 27,-The Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Organizations, which has been in ses sion here for several days, has adjourned until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock There was no session to-day and the members left for their homes. The only matter in discussion has been the Northwestern strike troubles and the dispute between the trainmen and switchmen. The official report relating to the strike is now in the hands of the printer and will out Monday. It will contain some interesting matter, but will not be given to the public. The Grand officers of the Order of Railway Conductors Railway Telegraphers and Brotherhood of Railway Station Men are in attendance and have applied for admission to the Federation. No action has yet been taken in the matter.

Impending Strike of Pot-Pushers, KANSAS CITY, June 27 .- There is a prospect of a big strike at the works of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, the largest of its kind in the United States. The management has given notice to the pot-pushers of a reduction in the hours of labor from twelve to eight hours. and in wages from \$1.80 per day to \$1.25. The men have offered to work eight hours for \$1.50 per day, and if that is not granted they will strike on Monday. The potonehers have the sympathy and support of other workmen at the smelter, and there may be a general strike. The pot-pushers number about one hundred and the other laborers about four hundred.

Window-Glass Factories Shut Down. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 27.-To-day begins the annual shut-down of all window-glass that smoking assisted and that intoxica- factories, to extend two months. With today their scale expires, and some time during July the several committees are t meet and arrange new scales. In regard to the statement that the window-glass man-ufacturers will ask a decrease in wages, President Eberhart, of the Window-glassworkers' Association, says he does not be lieve it, and, even if so, that they would not

THE BEHRING SEA COMMISSION

Speculation as to Who Will Be Selected as the Disinterested Member.

Pope Leo May Not Be Chosen Because of His Warm Affection for the United States-The Sultan of Turkey May Be the Arbiter.

Coming Maneuvers That Will Determine the Worth of Our Ships in Case of War.

Washington Striving for Next Year's Grand Army Encampment-Ex-Senator Moody's Views on Methods of Treating Indiana.

WHO WILL BE ARBITER? The Sultan of Turkey May Be the Fifth Mem-

ber of the Behring Sea Commission. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 27.-Great Britain having designated her commissioners to investigate the subject of the disappearance

of the fur-bearing seal, speculation is nov rife as to who will be the final arbiter of the question as to law. It is to be assumed, of course, that some

European ruler will be requested to act, as manifestly no impartial judge could be selected in either America or England. There was a time when the Pope of Rome was invariably selected to arbitrate all disputes between European powers. But so deep is his affection and interest in the United States, as expressed in al his recent encyclicals that Great Britain might naturally prefer some one else. No one for a moment has thought of the young boy Emperor of Germany. For obvious reasons the King of Italy would not be acceptable to Americans. Indeed, it is hard to find any one in Europe among the crowned heads who would be entirely acceptable to Great Britain and the United States, for it must not be forgotten that Russia is a factor in the case, since all our legal claims are based on the terms of sale of Alaska from Russia to the United States. The field would then seem to narrow down to M Carnot, the President of the French repubic. and Colonel Frey, the President of the wiss republic. Here again there are obections. So patent and persistent are the forts and intentions of Russia to secure the good will of France for an ailiance be tween the two countries against Germany and so welcome are the Russian overtures to France; so strong is the friendship between France and the United States, from historical and political affiliations, that England will probably be slow to accept the President of the French republic. Only one then would seem to remain Colonel Frey, of the Swiss republic; and yet England would have equal objections to him. For though President of the Swiss republic, Colonel Frey is as much of an American as a Switzer. He was a gallant soldier in the Union army during our entire war, and gave on many occasions bloody proof of his devotion to the Union, and after the war he was for many years the Swiss minister at Washington. Hence it is not hard to see how he would lean in any question between England and the nited States. There remain then only the baby king of Spain, the little girl Queen of Holland, King Oscar of Norway nd Sweden, and the Sultan of Turkey. A King Oscar is so closely related by marriage to the Prince of Wales, who is his brothern-law, the United States might object to him. So that really there would seem to be left only the Sultan of Turkey. Apart from the fact that he owes millions of money to the British crown-a fact that seem to give him very little concern—the Sultan might not be a bad man for the purpose. It is true he has a hundred wives, but none of them wear sealskin sacques, and as he has nothing in the world to take up his time

NAVAL MANEUVERS.

and, probably knows as much or little

about the subject as any of the gentlemen

mentioned above he would seem to be an

ideal judge and jury in this case.

Proposed Demonstrations that Will Test the Effectiveness of Our War Ships, WASHINGTON, June 27 .- For the first time in the history of this country we are to have a series of naval maneuvres involving the problems of actual warfare as presented in the attack of one of our great maratime ports by a foreign naval force and its defense by the American navy. For years past Great Britain, France, Italy and other European naval powers have annually practiced similar maneuvers, sometimes, as in the case of Great Britain, A more important subject considered was | at heavy expense, but the results have so important as to justify the expenditure. In the case of the United States there has been since the war no naval force adequate to carry out maneuvers of any value. The squadron of evolution was formed with such a purpose in view, but until recently it was not sufficiently numerous to undertake the solution of the larger naval war problems, and its operations were limited to great-gun practice and fleet evolutions. With the recent additions to the naval list, however, this batacle has disappeared, and Secretary Fracy has prepared a scheme to carry out his views, which will be given effect at The first movement will be to attach the

lynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the torpedo oat Cushing temporarily to the squadron of evolution, and orders to that end have already been made out. Admiral Walker has also been directed "to prepare im mediately a programme of maneuvers for the summer and early autumn which wil dispose of the forces under your command to the best advantage and confer practica training on the officers and men under conditions following as closely as possible those of actual wasfare. It is intended that the maneuvers shall follow as soon as may be convenient upon the reliminary operations at Boston and New York to take place in July, the practical object of which is to examine the conditions of the problem of the maritime defense of New York, Long Island sound and the coast of New Jersey. It is expected that the double-turreted

monitor Miantonomah, now at New York,

will be completed in time to take part in

the maneuvers. There will be but one tor-

edo boat engaged, so that a full demon-

stration of the efficacy of this class of offensive vessels cannot be thoroughly demonstrated, but arrangements have been made to supply her with fish torpedoes, which will thus be given their first trial in Amerean naval operations under conditions abproaching those of actual warfare. The proposed evolutions, according to Secretary Tracy's view, will be of large practical results. The defects of the new ships, if they have any, will be fully revealed, and their actual capacity as offensive and defensive forces will be demonstrated. There will also be opportunities in plenty for the display of individua enterprise and tactical skill on the part of the officers, and of discipline and marksmanship on the part of the men. Among the results of the English naval maneuvers were the revelations of startling defects in the systems of coaling, engine construc-tion and marine design, which have since been followed by notable changes in the English navy, and it is presumed that valuable results will follow Admiral Walker's maneuvers.

NEXT YEAR'S ENCAMPMENT. Washington Will Endeavor to Secure the Grand Army Reunion of 1892.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 27. - Washington is going to make a very strong and effective effort to secure the annual encampment of the G. R. A., which will be held next year, and it is likely to succeed, because it will appeal to the sentiment of the soldiers of posing a fifteen days' quarantine on all the country, as well as their sense of the proper thing. "The boys want one more | ion from Great Britain or the continent of | and the La Bretagne took \$1,250,000 to Peris

grand review in Washington," is the shibboleth, "and they would like to be reviewed by the President and the old commanders

once more on Pennsylvania avenue." There is a peculiar fitness in selecting Washington. Twenty-five years ago last year saw the glorious culmination of the war in the great three days' review of the army. And twenty-five years ago this year saw the first modest efforts of the veterans to join in that great body which has since become known all over the country as the Grand Army of the Republic. It is believed that these veterans will be glad to come back to Washington and see into what a fine and magnificent city the little swampy, mud-hole of twenty-five years ago Washington has grown. The streets and avenues of this city present the finest parade grounds in the world, and a review on Pennsylvania avenue could not be reproduced elsewhere. Moreover, it would be a great reunion, and veterans coming from every State would meet friends and hosts, for the departments are crowded with the veterans, who would be glad to shake hands once again with their comrades on many a battle-field. The citizens of Washington have taken bold of the plan with their usual heartiness, and at a meeting held this week to informally discuss the proposition, \$15,000 was subscribed before even a single committee had been

EX-SENATOR MOODY TALKS,

Tribute to the Administration, Coupled with a Criticism of Indian Management,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27. - Ex - Senator Moody, of Deadwood, S. D., is at the Ebbitt. He came on professional business and will remain till some time next week He says he is out of politics, but makes this reservation: "President Harrison's administration has been satisfactory, but we think the Interior Department has made a big mistake in its treatment of the Indiane. The people of the Dakotas, who are near them, think they know something about what ought to be done in this matter. The Indians should be taught to take care of themselves, so that they can become citizens and be merged with the population of the West. They should be taught that it pays to be friendly and the friendly Indians ought to be dealt with fairly. The hostiles should be put down, and they could be put down easily. One of the greatest mistakes ever made was the policy pursued in the treatment of the Indians. South Dakota will give a good Republican majority next year. Our prospects are fine for large crops this year.'

WAYS OF WASHINGTONIANS.

Their Slow and Easy-Going Qualities Illustrated in the Case of a Woman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 27.-An incident oc curred the other day which illustrated the easy-going qualities of the people of Washington, if not their good nature and thorough lack of appreciation of time. One would suppose that at the national capital, a city of 250,000 population, there was something of a business bustle and people at times got in a hurry. Not so. The departments, which open at 9 A. M. and close at 4 in the afternoon, set an example which is followed by the principal stores and shops closing at 6 and opening at 7, with the exception of Saturdays in the summer time, when they shut up early in the afternoon. As a herdic was passing the corner of Fifth and F streets, the other day, an old lady calmly pulled the bell-rope and stop ped the public conveyance. Instead of alighting, however, as every one expected she leaned out of the window and called Dago banana-seller, who dispenses hi wares to Pension Office employes especially, and asked for ten-cents' worth of bananas. She carefully picked them out, one by one. The herdic-driver, after recovering from his astonishment at the old ady's coolness, got mad. He whipped up his horses, and the herdic gave a sudder lurch forward, thereby scattering all over the floor the ten pennies which the lad was slowly getting out of the depths of her reticule. Again the lady exhibited her calmness by pulling the beli-rope, and when the herdic stopped again she slowly picked up the pennies from the floor, one by one and the driver could not proceed till she had completed her financial transaction with the son of Italy. Then the lady leaned back in her seat, and, peeling banana which she proceeded to enjoy, in formed the driver that he could go ahea The rest of the passengers did not know whether to scowl or to laugh.

MINOR MATTERS.

The President Will Celebrate the Fourth the Seaside-Future Movements. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Some constant hard work is being done at the White House by all hands. The President hopes to get through with the business now so urgently demanding his attention and be able to join his family at their Cape May Point cottage to celebrate the Fourth of July with them. Mrs. Harrison has comto feel very much home there, having settled down her usual domestic round of every-day finds for her books and magazines. Mrs. Dimmock returned last Tuesday with the President and will likely go back with him when he starts. She is stopping with Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker at their apartments, on Twelfth street. It is not thought that the White House family will stay much longer at the cottage than the coming month, when the President will be there, as the chances are that Mrs. Harrison will then accompany him for a few weeks of travel to other points.

Census Agent Thompson Removed. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Mr. Frank Williams, special agent of the census, charge of the collection of statistics of manufactures of the United States, re turned to Washington this morning from Philadelphia, where he went by direction of Superintendent Porter to enforce his or ders made to Chief Special Agent Thompson to turn over to his representative certain census data in his possession. Upor Mr. Williams's recommendation Mr. J. Ross Calhoun, of Philadelphia, was to-day appointed to succeed Mr. Thompson, removed Mr. Calhoun was the chief clerk in the Philadelphia office and is said to be thor oughly familiar with the work and a ver efficient officer. Mr. Thompson's remova it is said, will not in any measure interrupt or retard the work, but on the con trary will greatly facilitate its completion. Mr. Porter has directed that a sufficien force be employed to close up the Philadel phia work at the earliest possible day consistent with completeness and accuracy There yet remain 388 manufacturing es-tablishments to be scheduled, not including a number of export industries.

An Indianian's Sentence Commuted. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The President has granted a pardon in the case of Henry Sunweeks, convicted in Utah of incest, and sentenced May 14, 1890, to three years' imprisonment. He also granted a pardon, to take effect Oct. 1, 1891, in the case of Thos. Butler, convicted in Arkansas of violation of internal revenue laws, and sentenced Nov. 5, 1890, to one year's imprisonment. In the case of Alonzo Barrett, convicted in Indiana of selling counterfeit money, the President has remitted the fine of \$100, and has commuted the sentence of imprisonment to two years and six months.

Life of National Banks Extended.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- To-day the comp troller of the Currency extended the corporate existence for another twenty years of the following Indiana national banks: The First National Bank of Vincennes. Vincennes, established 1878, to July 15, 1911. cashier, J. L. Bayard; the Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis, established 1878, to July 15, 1911 cashier. A. F. Kopp; the First National Bank of Frankfort. tablished 1854, to July 22, 1911, cashier, D.

Live Stock Quarantine Raised. WASHINGTON, June 25.-The Canadian government, having complied with the requirements of Secretary Rusk's order im-

sheep and swine imported into the Domin-

P. Barnes.

Europe, the Secretary has revoked his or-der as affecting Canadian sheep or swine. Sheep and swine may, therefore, be imported into the United States from Canada subject only to the regular inspection of our veterinary officers, and to a certificate from the proper quarantine officers in Canada, in the case of imported animais, showing them to have been duly quarantined there. General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- L. B. Shirley was to-day appointed postmaster at Edwardsville, Floyd county, Indiana, vice J. E.

Thomas, resigned. This evening's Star says: "Mr. and Mrs. Perry S. Heath leave the city for the West, to be absent several weeks. Mr. Heath has banking interests in Ohio, and a part of the time during his absence he will be engaged in the active work of practical banking. To-day he leased a residence on Fifteenth street, near Massachusetts avenue and Scott circle, and upon the return of Mr. and Mrs. Heath they will go to house-

Among the nineteen applicants who succeeded in passing the recent examinations at Annapolis and who have been admitted to the Naval Academy, are S. C. Vestal, of the Fifth Indiana District, and Harris

Lanning, of the Thirteenth Illinois. The Bureau of American Republics has issued a circular to merchants engaged in the South American trade calling attention to the unprecedented opportunity offered by the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, which it is proposed to utilize by mak-ing as complete an exhibit as possible of the various classes of merchandise best adapted to the wants and most acceptable to the tastes of the people in Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., June 28, 1891-Warm; fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; rains probably Sunday night or Monday.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Forecast till 8 P.

M. Sunday. For Indiana and Illinois-Light showers: stationary temperature; southerly winds. For Ohio-Fair; warmer; variable winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre.

Indianapolis, June 27.

East. P. Cloudy. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 90; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of the

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.. *226 -2.96 General Weather Conditions.

SATURDAY, June 27, 8 P. M. PRESSURE-Moderately high pressure con-

tinned over the lower lakes; elsewhere the ressure is low: the area is central over Manitoba with 29.36. TEMPERATURE—Eighty degrees and above is reported from Colorado, Kansas, south-

ern Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky southward; 700 and above from Dakota Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania southward. PRECIPITATION-Light and heavy rains

fell in the Missouri valley, in the Mississippi valley from lows northward and in Tennessee; heavy rains at La Crosse, Wis., 1.34 inch; St. Paul, Minn., 1.84 inch, and at St. Vincent, Minn., 1.34 inch.

Rumored Attack on an Indian Agency. WICHITA, Kan., June 27 .- A sensational rumor is current here to-night to the effect that an attack was made upon the Sac and Fox agency last night by an armed band of desperadoes, who are reported to have captured a large treasure and to have made their escape with it. A United States marshal, who came here from Guthrie, O. T., after the rumor was first circulated, reports that he heard the same story at Guthrie. The story which came to his ears was to the effect that the Dalton gang, noted for its "hold-up" of the Santa Fe express, two months age, made the attack, and, intimidating the people at the agency with drawn weapons, robbed them and made their escape. It is reported that the Indian traders, who have been doing a big business with the Sac and Fox Indians, since the latter sold their lands to the government, were the heaviest losers. No verification of the report has been received.

Dealers in Gas and Electric-Light Fixtures, CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—The dealers in gas and electric-light fixtures, from leading cities in the country, who have been in session in this city during the past three days, completed their permanent organization to-day. This new association, just formed, is called the "National Association of Gas and Electric-light Fixture Dealers. and its object is to foster the commercial and social interests of those engaged in that trade. The following officers were elected: President, L. B. Cross, of Kansas City; vice-president, E. F. Brooks, of Washington; secretary, P. V. W. Dwyer, of St. Paul; treasurer, John Kelly, of Pittsburg. The association adjourned this afternoon. The time and place of the next meeting is to be fixed by the executive

committee. A New Jefferson Davis. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27,-Word has been received here that at a dinner given last Friday evening by Mrs. James H. Dew, in New York, to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her oldest daughter, Mrs. Addison Hays, of Colorado, Mrs. Hays introduced her youngest child as "Jefferson Davis." This boy is about two years old, and was christened Jefferson Addison Hays at his birth. As Jefferson Davis left only a daughter, Mrs. Hays wished to perpetuate his name by giving it to her child, but her husband and family at first objected. Last winter he

yielded, however, and the change was made. Mra. Davis did not know of her

daughter's action until just before they reached New York. A Woman Horribly Burned. NEW YORK, June 27 .- Mrs. Elizabeth M. Haslett, wife of Samuel A. Haslett, a retired merchant, living at No. 138 Remsen street, Brooklyn, accidentally set her clothing on fire this afternoon and was so badly burned that she died within two hours. Mrs. Haslett, in her fright, jumped from the fourth story of her house to the roof of an extension, one story lower, and lay there frantically endeavoring to tear the blazing clothes from her person, the wind all the while fanning the flames. When members of the family reached the roof of

Previous Records Don't Count. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

the extension Mrs. Haslett's clothes were

burned off her, only her shoes remaining.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 27 .- To-day William Vanfleet was put in jail, charged with stealing a gold watch from W. S. King. Vantleet worked in a restaurant, where King sat in a chair and went to sleep. When he awoke his chronometer was gone. To-day a constable attached Varileet's trunk, and was greatly surprised to find the watch stored away. The detection was made by the jeweler who sold it. The young man's previous reputation was unblemished

King Murder Trial Nearly Ended. MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27. - General Wright concluded his argument for the State in the King trial to-day. He spoke for five and one-half hours and his words

seemed to have a visibly telling effect on the jury. He was followed by Hon. J. H. McLeary, of San Antonio, Tex., a personal friend of Colonel King, who had not finished when ccurt adjourned until Monday. There are two speakers yet to be heard for the defense, after which Attorney general Peters will make the closing argument for the State. The case will probably go to the jury next Wednesday morning.

Gold Exports of a Week.

NEW YORK, June 27 .- The exports in specie from the port of New York during the week amounted to \$5,605.104, of which \$5,351,892 was gold and \$253,212 silver. The imports of specie amounted to \$59,927, of which \$16,898 was gold and \$43,029 silver. The gold shipments to-day amounted to \$4,250,000 and is included above. The Aller took \$3,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was consigned to Bremen and \$1,000,000 to London,